

Nashville Committee taken up the subject? This thing cannot sleep." The following paragraphs may serve to shed some light on this subject, by showing how Gen. Jackson's conduct was viewed at the time, and what inferences were drawn from facts then notorious, but which have been since suffered to sleep.

The following advice on this subject was sent for the information of the government:

Extract of a letter from Capt. Reed, to the Secretary of War, dated

"PITTSBURG, Dec. 11, 1806.

"Generals Dayton and Jackson, of Tennessee, and one other person, not named to me, are said to be his (Burr's) chief officers; and Daniel Clark, of New Orleans, and Mr. Blanerhasset of Ohio, and a Mr. Aiston, his son-in-law, all men of wealth, are among his bankers. The States of Kentucky and Tennessee are entirely devoted to Col. Burr, and from these States he will acquire considerable bodies of troops, to be headed by Gen. Jackson of the latter, who, no doubt, before this, has marched with a body of militia, under the pretence of co-operating with General Wilkinson against the Spaniards on the Sabine."

The following notice was also published in the Tennessee Gazette, on the 20th of Jan., 1807.

"Col. Burr arrived on Sunday evening last, at Gen. Jackson's, about nine miles from this town; and has been in this place several times this week. He appears to be preparing for some movement we know not where—should he attempt any hostile movement, we will make it known."

We believe that this affair will now be thoroughly sifted—a course, certainly General Jackson and his friends, if he is innocent, ought not to shrink from. The following is from the Scioto Gazette.

In addition to the above incontrovertible evidence of Jackson's connexion with Burr's conspiracy, we give the following extract from a letter, dated "Nashville, Tennessee, 9th March, 1828," to a gentleman in this city.

"The following is a charge made by Judge Williams, one of the Circuit Judges of this State, of indisputable veracity, viz:

"THAT GENERAL JACKSON WAS ENGAGED IN BURR'S CONSPIRACY, AND THAT HE OFFERED HIM (Williams) THE POST OF CAPTAIN IN BURR'S ARMY, and, said he, 'I WILL LIVE OR DIE BY THAT.'

"The rumor reached Virginia, and has created strong excitement with the friends of the General. Mr. Donaldson, his nephew, passed through Carthage, on his way to Judge Williams' Circuit, to get him to contradict the report, but failed, as it was whispered on his return." If in these surmises and extracts we have done Gen. Jackson injustice, "the gentleman can explain."

Richmond Whig.

From the Western Argus.

LOUALLIER.

Gen. Jackson and the Second Section.
Some time since, a correspondent from Hanover township, asked us, thro' the medium of this paper, for information relative to the conduct of General Jackson towards Louallier, Judge Hall, and others, at New Orleans, alleging that there was some diversity of opinion in his neighborhood on that point, as to matter of fact.

In compliance with the request of our correspondent, and such of our fellow-citizens who have a desire to know the truth touching this subject, we have hastily selected a few facts, which are taken from official documents.

On the 8th of Jan. 1815, the battle of New Orleans was fought, Mr. Louallier was in the battle as a volunteer, altho' a member of the legislature; this proves him to be a brave man and a patriot.

On the 19th Jan. the enemy entreated, disappeared—see Laton's life of Jackson, page 396. On the 20th and 21st, the General and the army returned to New Orleans, except the Kentucky militia and a Louisiana regiment, who were left out in a swamp (whilst the regulars were enjoying themselves in the city) until as many as 500 of them were swept off by disease—see Laton's history of the late war.

On the 18th Feb., news of peace was brought to New Orleans by Col. Livingston from the British fleet—see Eaton's life of Jackson, page 4.

On the 19th, a general order was issued by the General, announcing the intelligence of peace, yet the Louisiana regiment was still kept in the swamp, which produced great disaffection among those troops; which induced Louallier to make a publication in a city paper, animadverting upon the conduct of General Jackson to those troops. On the 4th of March, he was sent to prison, under a military arrest, for this publication. Mr. Louallier applied to Judge Hall for a writ of habeas corpus, who for issuing this writ was on the 5th sent to prison, in a

military arrest; on the same day, news arrived by express at New Orleans of the ratification of the treaty of peace—see Eaton's appendix, page 94.

On the 11th of March, Judge Hall was banished from the city, and Louallier detained in prison for trial, (see Eaton, page 411.) Charges exhibited against Louallier by Gen. Jackson—1st, mutiny—2d, exciting to mutiny—3d, general misconduct—4th, being a spy—5th, disobedience of orders—6th, writing a wilful and corrupt libel—7th, unsoldierly conduct. Mr. Louallier was not amenable to account martial; he was then not a soldier, but a citizen, and member of the legislature; yet he was tried by a military court-martial detailed by General Jackson, of which Gen. Gaines was the presiding officer; and by this court martial was acquitted. Gen. Jackson refused to approve of the sentence of the court, and still kept him in confinement until the 13th of March, when the General received

orders from the war department to discharge the militia—see Laton's history, page 219.

Louallier, says Eaton, (*Gen. Jackson's Historian*), was prosecuted under the 2d section of the rules and articles of war, which is in the following words—"That in time of war all persons not citizens or owing allegiance to the U. States of America, who shall be found lurking as spies in or about the fortifications or encampment of the armies of the United States or any of them, shall suffer death according to the laws and usages of nations by sentence of a general court martial"—see laws of the U. S. vol. 5, page 28.

Mr. Louallier was a citizen of the U. States and a public functionary; he was not an alien lurking about the camp or fortifications as a spy. How then could he be tried under the 2d section? Could there be a greater attempt of more bare-faced prostitution of the law? It was putting a citizen's life in jeopardy before a military court martial who had no jurisdiction in the case—but that court, to their honor and credit, had virtue and independence enough to acquit—and the refusal of Gen. Jackson to approve of their acquittal is conclusive evidence of his thirsting for this man's blood.

This man, Louallier, was arrested under martial law 55 days after the battle of the 8th of January, 44 days after the enemy had disappeared, 22 days after the news of peace, and tried by a court martial on charges preferred by the General, and before a court of his selection; and after an acquittal is still held in confinement. These are facts we challenge the friends of Gen. Jackson to deny—they are facts taken from official records, and dare not be denied.

Where then in this transaction does the conduct of the *second Washington* appear?

Kentucky.—A letter from an intelligent citizen of Frankfort, Kentucky, dated the 16th of May, states that Mr. Adams is daily gaining strength in that State, and that he is now stronger than Gen. Jackson by 200 votes.

From the York Recorder.
LAW DECISION

The following case decided at the late term of the Supreme Court, is perhaps of sufficient importance for publication.

Luke Ronse re Writ of error
C. A. Morris & B. in the District
Weiser, Court of York
Admrs of John County.
Koontz, dec'd

In the District court, a special verdict was found, stating that the deceased was indebted to the plaintiff for physick and attendance, furnished the deceased in his life time, but previous

to his last illness. The personal estate in the hands of the defendants was sufficient to pay physick, funeral expenses, and servants' wages, but not suffi-

cient to pay the judgments and special

ties owing by deceased at the time of his death.

The question raised in the special verdict was, whether the preference given to physicians in the distribution of the assets of a decedent, by the act of 10th April, 1791, was restricted or not to medical services, rendered in the last illness.

The District Court, being of opinion that the preference was so restricted, gave judgment for the defendant—The case was removed by writ of error to the Supreme Court, and argued by

C. A. Morris & B. for the plaintiff, Luke

Ronse, and by Burke and Franklin for

defendants in error. The Supreme

Court reversed the decision of the court

below, and entered judgment for the

plaintiff. This decision settles the

question that the physician is entitled

to a preference for the whole of his bill,

whether he is ill or well, rendered at

the last illness or other wise.

Judge King's 3d. del. in the Quat-

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in this session my 3d. del. I prayed

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THE FRAILTY OF BEAUTY.

"Aye, Beauty's wreck
Is soon accomplished. Of created things,
Nothing was finish'd with a tool so nice
As the moth's wing. 'Tis cover'd with fine
art.
'Tis cloth'd in feathers to the quickest eye
Hardly perceptible. Yet one slight touch
Defaces all. So woman's beauty lies,
Brush'd by the hand of sorrow or mischance.
Escapes it these: Age will not let it pass;
It falls a victim to the tugs of time;
And there is nothing permanent on earth,
But goodness. I have liv'd, Cecilia, long—
'Tis almost ten years since I saw sourcere.
Experience tells me Beauty is a shade,
And all the pride of youth a morning cloud.
Will you be taught to be for ever fair,
Spite of old age and wrinkles? Then be
good." — SIR JOHN MONCKE.

COMPARISON OF WOES.

In such a world so thorny, and where none
Finds happiness unlighted, or if found,
Without some thorny sorrow at his side;
It seems the part of wisdom, and no sin
Against the law of love, to measure lots,
With less distinguish'd than ourselves; that
thus

We may with patience bear our moderate ills,
And sympathize with others suffering more.—
COWPER.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

How sweet to think there still is one
Whose bosom beats for me,
Who closer clings as others shun,
Who'll never, never flee.

Extracts from Letters written by
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
while Minister to Russia,
AND ADDRESSED TO HIS SON.

In your letter of the 10th of January, to your mother, you mention that you read to your aunt a chapter in the Bible, or a section from Dr. Doddridge every day. This information gave me great pleasure; for so strong is my veneration for the Bible, so strong is my belief that when daily read and meditated upon, it is of all books in the world, that which contributes most to make men good, wise, and happy; that the earlier my children begin to read it, and the more steadily they pursue the practice of reading it throughout their lives, the more lively and confident will be my hopes, that they will prove useful citizens to their country, respectable members of society, and a real blessing to their parents.

I advise you, my son, in whatever you read, and most of all in reading the Bible, to remember that it is for the purpose of making you wiser and more virtuous. I have, for myself, for many years, made it a practice to read through the Bible once every year. I have always endeavored to read it with the same spirit and temper of mind that I now recommend it to you; that is, with the intention and desire, that it might contribute to my advancement in wisdom and virtue. My desire is indeed very imperfectly successful; for like you, and the Apostle Paul, I find a law in my members warring against the law of my mind. But as I know it is my nature to be imperfect, so I know it is my duty to aim at perfection; and feeling and deplored my own frailties, I can only pray to Almighty God for the aid of his spirit, to strengthen my good desires and subdue my propensities to evil, for it is from him that every good and perfect gift descendeth.

My custom is to read four or five chapters of the Bible, every morning immediately after rising from bed. It employs me about an hour of my time, and seems the most suitable manner of beginning the day. Every time I read the Bible, I understand some passage which I never understood before.

It is essential, my son, in order that you may go through life with comfort to yourself and usefulness to your fellow-creatures, that you should form & adopt certain rules and principles for the government of your conduct and temper. Unless there be such rules and principles, there will be numberless occasions on which there will be no guide for your government but your passions. It is in the Bible you must learn these rules and principles."

Speaking of those parts of Scripture that appear mysterious, he says: "All this is undoubtedly marvellous and above our comprehension. Much of it is clearly figurative and allegorical; nor is it easy to distinguish what part of it is to be understood in a literal and what in a symbolical sense; but that which it imports us to understand is plain. The great and essential principles on which our duties and enjoyments depend, are involved in no obscurity."

When one of the persons in one of Terence's Comedies, the first time uttered in the Theatre, the line "Homini, et horum in me nul alienum puto," I am a man, and whatever concerns man concerns me, a universal shout of applause burst from the audience, and we

are told that in so great a multitude of Romans, and of deputies from the nations, their subjects and allies, there was not one individual but felt in his heart the power of this noble sentiment. Yet how feeble and defective is it, in comparison with the Christian commands of charity, as unfolded in the discourses of Christ, & enlarged upon in the writings of the Apostles. The heart of man will always respond with rapture to the sentiment, when there is no selfish, no unsocial, passion at work to oppose it. But the command, to lay it down as the fundamental conduct of human life, and to subdue and sacrifice all the tyrannical and selfish passions to preserve it, this is the peculiar and unflading glory of Christianity; this is a conquest over ourselves which, without the aid of a merciful God, none of us can achieve; and which it was worthy of his especial interposition to enable us to accomplish.

"In my last I showed you, from the very words of our Saviour, that he commanded his disciples to aim at perfection; and that this perfection consisted in self-subjugation and brotherly love; in the complete conquest of the passions; and in the practice of benevolence to our fellow-creatures, including among them our most inveterate enemies."

"You will there find proved the duty of totally subduing the passions. It is sometimes objected that this theory is not adapted to the infirmities of human nature; that it is not made for a human being so constituted as man, that an earthen vessel is not formed to dash against a rock; that in yielding to the impulse of his passions, man only follows the dictates of his nature; & that to subdue them entirely is an effort beyond our power. The weakness and frailty of man, it is not possible to deny; it is too strongly attested by all human experience, as well as by the whole tenor of the Scriptures, but the degree of weakness is to be limited by the effort to overcome it, and not by indulgence in it. Once admit weakness as an argument to forbear exertion, and it results in absolute impotence. It is also very inconclusive reasoning to infer that because perfection is not absolutely to be attained, it is therefore not to be sought. Human excellence consists in the approximation to perfection, and the only means of approaching to any term is by endeavoring to obtain the term itself. With these convictions on the mind, and a sincere honest effort to practice upon them, and with the aid of a divine blessing which is promised to it, the approaches to perfection may at least be

so great as nearly to answer all the ends that absolute perfection itself could attain. In order to preserve the dominion over our passions, it behoves us to be constantly and strictly on our guard, against the influence and infection of the passions of others.—This caution is all-necessary in youth. I deem it the more indispensable to enjoin it upon you, because as kindness and benevolence comprise the whole system of the Christian duties, there may be and often is great danger of falling into error and vice, merely by want of energy to resist the example and enticement of others. On this point, the true character of Christian morality appears to have been misunderstood, by some of its ablest and warmest defenders. In Dr. Paley's "View of the Evidences of Christianity," there is a chapter upon the morality of the Gospel, in which is the following passage: "The truth is, there are two opposite descriptions of characters, under which mankind may generally be classed. The one possesses vigor, firmness, and resolution, is daring and active, quick in its sensibilities, jealous of its fame, eager in its attachments, inflexible in its purposes, violent in its resentments. The other meek, yielding, complying, forgiving, not prompt to act, but willing to suffer, silent and gentle under rudeness and insult, sueing for reconciliation where others would demand satisfaction, giving way to the pushes of impudence, conceding and indulgent to the prejudices and intractability of those it has to deal with. The former of these characters is, and ever hath been, the favorite of the world. It is the character of Great Men. There is a dignity in it, which universally commands respect. The latter is poor spirited, tame, and abject. Yet it so happened with the founder of Christianity, that the latter is the subject of his commendation, his precepts, his example; and that the former is no part of his composition."

Dr. Paley is, in this place, adopting the opinion of Soame Jennings, whose essay upon the internal evidence of Christianity he recommends; but I cannot consider it as an accurate and discerning delineation of character, or as exhibiting a correct representation of Christian principles. The founder of Christianity did indeed pronounce distinct and positive blessings upon the poor in spirit (which is by no means synonymous with the poor spirited and the weak); but in what part of the gos-

pal did Dr. Paley find him countenancing by commendation, precept or example, the tame and abject? The character which Christ assumed upon earth was that of Lord and Master. It was in this character, that his disciples received and acknowledged him. The obedience that he required was unbounded, infinitely beyond what was ever claimed by the most absolute Sovereign over his subjects. Never, for one moment, did he recede from the authoritative system. He preserved it in washing the feet of his disciples; he preserved it, in his answer to the high priest; he preserved it in the very agony of his exclamation on the Cross, "Father forgive them, they know not what they do." He expressly declares himself to be the prince of this world, and the Son of God. He spoke as one having authority, not only to his disciples, but to his mother and judges; to Pilate the Roman Governor, to John the Baptist, his precursor. And there is not in the four Gospels one act or one word recorded of him (excepting in his communion with God) that was not a direct or implied assertion of authority. He said to his disciples (Mathew 12th, 20th,) "Learn of me for I am meek and lowly of heart, and you shall find rest to your souls." But where did he ever say, learn of me, for I am tame and abject. There is certainly nothing more strongly marked, in the precept and example of Christianity, than the principle of stubborn and inflexible resistance of the impulses of others to evil. He taught his disciples to renounce every thing that is counted enjoyment on earth; to take up their cross and suffer all ill treatment, persecution, and death for his sake. What else is the Book of the Acts, than a record of faithfulness, with which these chosen Ministers of the Gospel carried these injunctions into execution. In the conduct and speeches of Stephen and Peter, of John or of Paul, is there any thing indicating a resemblance to the second class of characters, into which Dr. Paley divides all mankind. If there is a character on historical record, distinguishing by a bold, intrepid, tenacious, and inflexible spirit, it is that of St. Paul.—It was to such characters only that the commission of teaching should be entrusted with certainty of success. Observe the expression of Christ to Peter (Mathew 10th, 28th.) "And I say unto thee, that thou art Peter (a rock,) and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it." Dr. Paley's Christian is one of those drivellers, who, to use a vulgar adage, can never say no to any body. The true Christian is the *justum et tenacem propositi virum* (the man who is just and constant to his purpose.)—

The combination of those qualities, so essential to the heroic character, with those of meekness, lowliness of heart and brotherly love, is what constitutes that moral perfection, of which Christ gave an example in his own life, and to which he commanded his disciples to aspire. Endeavor, my dear son, to discipline your own heart, and to govern your conduct, by these principles so combined. Be meek, be gentle, be kindly affectionate to all mankind, not excepting your enemies. But never be tame or abject, never give way to the pushes of impudence, or show yourself yielding or complying to prejudices, wrongheadedness, or intractability, which would lead or draw you astray from the dictates of your own conscience or sense of right. "Till you die let not your integrity depart from you." Build your house upon a rock; and then let the rains descend and the floods come and the winds blow and beat upon that house; it shall be founded on a rock. So promises our blessed Lord and Saviour, and so prays your affectionate Father.

The principles and rules of composition derived from the Greek and Roman schools, and the examples of their principal writers, have been so generally adopted, in modern literature, that the style of the scriptures, differing so essentially from them, could not be imitated, without great affectation. But for pathos of narrative, for selection of incidents, which go directly to the heart, for the picturesque of character, good manners, for the selection of circumstances that mark the individuality of persons for irresistible force of persuasion; no book in the world deserves to be so ceaselessly studied and so profoundly meditated upon as the Bible.

"Be careful not to let your reading make you a pedant or a bigot; nor to puff you up with a conceited opinion of your own knowledge; nor make you intolerant of the opinions, which others draw from the same source, however different from your own. And may the Merciful Creator who gave the Scriptures for our instruction, bless your study of them, and make them fruitful to soul of good works."

The foregoing are extracted from eleven long letters, filling more than seventy pages in manuscript.

"The abuse of a thing furnishes no valid argument against the use of it."

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

Life is a fountain fed by a thousand streams, that perishes if one be dried. It is a silver cord, twisted with a thousand strings, that parts asunder if one be broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which makes it much more strange that they escape so long that that they almost all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents every day to crush the mouldering tenement that we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitution by the hand of nature. The earth and the atmosphere, whence we draw our life, are impregnated with death—health is made to operate its own destruction. The food that nourishes the body contains the elements of its decay—the soul that animates by a vivifying fire, tends to wear it out by its action—death lurks in ambush along all our paths.

Notwithstanding this truth is so palpably confirmed by daily examples before our eyes; how little do we lay it to heart! We see our friends and neighbors perishing around us; but how seldom does it occur to our thoughts that our knell, perhaps, shall give the next fruitless warning to the world!

REMARKABLE WORKS OF ART.

The Coliseum at Rome is upwards of 1600 feet in circumference, and of such elevation, that "the human eye scarcely measures its height."

Its extent, as well as its elevation, may be estimated by the number of spectators it contained, amounting according to some accounts to 80,000, and others to 100,000.

Thirty thousand captive Jews are said to have been employed in its construction, by Vespasian. It was not finished however, till the reign of Titus. The Roman Amphitheatre at Nimes is of an oval figure, 1,910 feet in circumference, sufficiently capacious to contain 20,000 spectators. It was built in the reign of Antonius Pius.

St. Peter's Church at Rome is the largest and most beautiful church in the world. It is 720 feet long, 510 broad, and 500 high.—The height of the body of the church, from the ground to the upper part of the ceiling, is 432 feet.

Sixteen persons may place themselves in the globular top over the dome, which is annually lighted on the 29th of June, by 4000 lamps and 2000 fire-pots, presenting a most delightful spectacle.

BIG MARSH CREEK FULLING MILL.

CARDING, FULLING, DYEING, & DRESSING OF CLOTH.

THE Subscribers thankful for past favors, inform the Public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business at

SCHOLL'S MILL,
in Franklin township, on Big Marsh creek, a standing stream. The Mill is in good order; new Carding Machines, and new Cards, of the best quality, which they have now in operation, will enable them to execute work in the best manner and on reasonable terms. They hope, from strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

JACOB SCHOLL,
WM. SPEAKMAN.

June 3.

ROCHDALE WOOLLEN FACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have entered into partnership in the business of the above establishment, under the firm of William Greason & Son—where they are prepared to receive WOOL to Card, or to Manufacture into CLOTH, CASSINET, LINSEY, BLANKETING, or FLANNEL. Yarn will be taken as heretofore, to weave into Cloth, &c.

The machinery in this establishment is in the best repair.—The subscribers flatter themselves that their experience and attention to business are well known to the public.

For the accommodation of those who may favor them with their custom, they will receive Wool, &c. at Mr. James Gourley's, Gettysburg; at Mr. John Ford's, Two Taverns; at Mr. Daniel Sell's Mill, Monocacy; at Mr. Sterling Galt's, near Taney-Town; at Mr. William Crapster's, in Taney-Town; and at Black's mill, Rock-creek—where it will be called for once in two weeks, (commencing on Monday the 19th instant,) and returned when finished. It is necessary that written directions should be attached to any work left at the above places.

W.M. GREASON,
NATH'L GREASON.

May 20.

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber will commence the Wool Carding business, at Arnold's Mill, 1½ miles west of Littletown, Penn. on the 1st day of May next.

The public are hereby informed, that he has fixed upon the following places, in Adams county, to receive wool:—At the house of Jacob Sell, in Germany township; F. Leas' tavern, Littletown; Michael Slagle's, Conowago; Samuel Swope's, Bonaugh town; John Keefer's, Two Taverns; Black's Mill, Rock Creek; Wm. King's, Hunterstown; Basil Hoke's, Hanover; and at the store of George Arnold, Gettysburg; And at the following places in Frederick county:—At the tavern of Joseph Keefer, on the turnpike road; Groves' Mill, on Pipe Creek; Mouse's Mill, on the same creek; Mr. Rineard's tavern, on turnpike; Sell's Mill, on the Monocacy; and at the tavern of Mr. Dukehart, in Taney-Town.

The subscriber will commence calling at each of the above places for Wool, on the 1st of May next, and will continue to call and take away the wool and return it in rolls, alternately every two weeks throughout the season. The Machinery is entirely new, and the cards of the new kind, called the cylinder-cards, which is a great improvement in Wool Carding; together with a person well acquainted with the Carding business, to attend to the machinery.

Persons leaving wool at any of the above places will please leave their name upon the bags. They may depend upon the subscriber punctually calling at each of the above places every two weeks, as above stated; and may rely upon having their work done in the neatest and best manner.

JOHN ARNOLD.

March 4.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscribers, some years since, gave an obligation conditioned for the payment of Two Hundred Dollars, to Mathias Shryner, due on the 12th of April, 1827, and payable within this County; and as said Bond has not yet been presented for payment—this is to give notice to the holder of said Bond, that the money having been ready for its payment, no interest will be paid by us, unless compelled by law.

HUGH BIGHAM,

JAMES BIGHAM.

Adams county, June 5, 1828.

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MASONIC PROCESSION.

THE members of the Royal Arch Chapter, and of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, will consecrate their new Hall, on next St. John's day (21st June) in Harrisburg. A procession will be formed precisely at high twelve; and a sermon will be delivered on the occasion by a distinguished member of the order.

All brethren of good standing are respectfully invited to join in the ceremonies.

N. B. Wood.

Charles Morris.

John A. Stithy.

Samuel Cameron.

Jacob Shryner.

John De Pui.

George Erhardt.

Continuation of Arrangement.

May 27.

TRACT DEPOSITORY.

THE Public are informed that a new and well selected supply of TRACTS, in the English and German language, has lately been received, and is for sale at the store of Mr. BUEHLER. These interesting and useful little volumes, costing but one or two cents each, are earnestly recommended to the friends of religion in general. Parents cannot spend a few cents for a benevolent purpose than the purchase of a few tracts for instruction and amusement of their children. For the benefit of families, wishing an entire copy of the tract, a few sets have been received, bound in six volumes, price 30 cents per volume. Auxiliary Societies can be supplied on the same terms as at the parent institution.

Gettysburg, March 25.